TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF (Large Entity)

Docket No. **GRLK-P121-US**

In Re Application Of: **Joseph David Anthony**

Application No.	Filing Date	Examiner	Customer No.	Group Art Unit	Confirmation No.
09/692,025	10/19/00	Joseph David Anthony	27268	1714	5441

Invention: **MIXTURES OF ADDITIVES FOR ORGANIC POLYMERS IN GRANULAR FORM**

COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS:

Transmitted herewith in triplicate is the Appeal Brief in this application, with respect to the Notice of Appeal filed on

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Loretta L. Allemenos

Typed or Printed Name of Person Mailing Correspondence

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Appl. No.	:	09/692,025	Confirmation No.	5441
Applicant	:	Carlo Neri		
Filed	:	October 19, 2000		
TC/A.U.	:	1714		
Examiner	:	JOSEPH DAVID ANTHONY		
TITLE	:	MIXTURES OF ADDITIVES FOR ORGANIC POLYMERS IN GRANULAR FORM		
Docket No.	:	GRLK-P121-US		
Customer No.	:	27268		

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(37 C.F.R. § 1.8(a))

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February 14, 2005

By: Loretta L. Allemenos
Loretta L. Allemenos

APPEAL BRIEF

Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences
United States Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Applicant submits its Appeal Brief in its appeal of its exparte patent application referenced above.

1. Real party in interest:

Great Lakes Chemical (Europe) GmbH.
Bahnhofplatz 65
Frauenfeld, Switzerland CH-8500

2. Related appeals and interferences:

None

3. Status of claims:

Claims 1-6, 8-14 and 18-21 stand finally rejected by an Office Action dated 06/16/2006.

Claims 7, 15-17 are withdrawn

Claims 22-24 were new with a response to the office action of 06/16/2004 filed December 15, 2004. Claims 22-24 have not been examined.

4. Status of amendment:

An amendment filed December 15, 2005 including new claims 22-24 have not been the subject of an Office Action.

5. Summary of the invention:

The invention concerns additives for organic polymers. Polymer additives in powder form may disburse into the air in the proximity of operators (workers). (p. 1, line 23-p.2, line 2) Polymer additives in powder form may result in "inconstant" dosages in the polymer, (p. 2, lines 3-6) and non-homogonous mixing of the polymer and the polymer additive. (p. 2, lines 7-11)

Applicant's invention, as set forth in the Final Rejected claims solves the problem of disbursal into the air of polymer additives in powder form and enhances uniformity of mixing, by combining polymer additives into a granular form by extrusion at a temperature capable of melting the lowest-melting components; the molten part of which, upon solidifying, acts as a gluing agent for the remaining components. (p.1, lines 11-17, p. 36, line 24-p. 37, line 2)

6. Grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal:

I. Whether claims 1-6, 8-14 and 18-21 as amended by the Response to Office Action filed by applicant March 25, 2005 fail to comply with the written description requirement of 35 USC §112, first paragraph as forbidden "new matter".

II. Whether claims 1-6, 8-14, and 18-21 are novel over the references:

(a) 5,455,288;
(b) 5,173,116;
(c) 5,888,254;
(d) EP 0 514 784 A1;
(e) 4,604,100;
(f) 5,017,195;
(g) 4,999,138,
(h) 4,729,796; and
(i) 5,437,688.

7. Argument:

I. Whether claims 1-6, 8-14 and 18-21 as amended by the Response to Office Action filed by applicant March 25, 2005 fail to comply with the written description requirement of 35 USC §112, first paragraph as forbidden "new matter".

The Final Office action dated 06/16/2004 asserts:

> Applicant's Amendment to Claim 1 inserting the limitation of "said mixtures being devoid of said organic polymers" is deemed to be new matter. Office Action dated 06/16/2004 p. 2.

The issue of whether a claim amendment is supported by a specification is addressed by *In Re Anderson*, 471 F. 2d 1237, 176 U.S.P.Q. 331 (CCPA, 1973).[1]

The test set forth is "whether there is support in the specification for employment

[1] Subsequent to the *Anderson* decision the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals clarified *In re Rasmussen* 650 Fed 2d 1212, 211 U.S.P.Q. 323 (CCPA, 1981) that the proper basis for a "new matter" rejection of claims is 35 USC §112, first paragraph, not 35 USC §132 as relied upon in *Anderson*. The substance of the *Anderson* decision on what constitutes "new matter" remains valid.

of the term in a claim: Is the concept of [the claim element] present in the original disclosure". *Anderson, Supra*, 176 U.S.P.Q. at 336.

As identified in the summary of the invention above, the invention relates to granulate polymer additives formed by extrusions of the additives at a temperature above the melting point of the lowest melting component.

The invention is distinguished from "so called "master batches" containing the organic polymer to be stabilized" (p. 2, lines 16-17). The applicant further noted in the specification that the granules are obtained by the extrusion at temperatures "lower than the temperature at which additives are processed in the case of master batches". (p. 3, lines 18-19)

Thus, a "master batch" which comprises the polymer to be stabilized, and one or more additives, (p. 2, lines 16-17) requires a higher extrusion temperature (p. 3, lines 17-19) sufficient to melt the "polymer to be stabilized".

Further, the specification declares that "carriers are not used, thus avoiding the introduction of foreign components into the polymer to which the mixtures are to be added. (p. 3, lines 21-23) Accordingly material that is not a polymer additive, and therefore a foreign component is not admitted. It follows from the specification as filed that the inventors fully disclosed in the specification the concept now objected to as being "new matter".

Moreover, the Final Office Action of 06/16/2004 admits as much in the syllogism at p. 4-5:

> It must be clearly pointed out to the applicant that the newly added claim limitation of : "said mixtures being devoid of said organic polymers" does NOT exclude all polymers or polymeric binders from the scope of claim 1. The claim limitation only excludes that the claimed mixture excludes a polymer that is the same species as that which the mixture additive is to be added to.

Applicant does not admit the foregoing characterization. However, if the exclusion is limited to the species of the polymer to be added to, is this not a "masterbatch"? How can it be that the objected to language is recognized and described as a masterbatch in the Final Office Action but not supported by the language of the specification at p. 2, lines 14-18 which excludes a "masterbatch"?

The concept of the objected to language is fully supported by the specification accordingly the objected to amendment is not "new matter". The rejection under 35 USC §112, first paragraph, should be withdrawn.

II. WHETHER CLAIMS 1-6, 8-14 AND 18-21 ARE NOVEL OVER REFERENCE (a) 5,455,288

Claims 1-6, 8-14 and 18-21 stand rejected pursuant to 35 USC §102(b) as anticipated over U.S. 5,455,288. The Office Action apparently complied with 37 CFR §1.104(c)(2) by directing attention to example 1 of the '288 reference.

Further, the '288 reference, example 1 is prepared by a ribbon blender. (col. 5, lines 54-55, col. 6, lines 2-3) Applicant's pending claims call for granules "obtained by extrusion". (claim 1)

> Anticipation for purposes of [35 USC] §102 requires the presence in a single prior art disclosure of all elements of a claimed invention arranged as in that claim.
>
> *Panduit Corp v. Denison Manufacturing Co.* 774 Fed 2d. 1082, 1093, 227 USPQ 337, 350 (Fed. Cir., 1985).

Neither the Office Action of 01/07/2004 nor the Final Office Action of 06/16/2004 identify in the '588 reference a teaching of a granule mixture prepared by extrusion.

For the stated reasons, the pending claims are not anticipated by reference 5,455,288. The rejection of claims 1-6, 8-14, and 18-21 over the '288 reference should be withdrawn.

II. WHETHER CLAIMS 1-6, 8-14 AND 18-21 ARE NOVEL OVER REFERENCE (b) 5,173,116.

Claims 1-6, 8-14 and 18-21 stand rejected pursuant to 35 USC §102(b) as anticipated over U.S. Patent 5,173,116. The Office Action of 01/07/2004 points to example 2 of the '116 patent as anticipatory.

The '116 reference is directed to "dispersible pigment granules". (col. 1, line 6) Example 2 relied upon in the Office Action of 01/07/2004, follows from example 1 .(col. 3, line 2) Example 1 is a suspension of 5% pigment in water, treated with air doubling the volume of the suspension. (col. 2, lines 57-61) Example 2 adds an amount of aqueous rosin resin soap equal to the pigment of

example 1. (col. 3, lines 5-6) The examples of the '116 patent are directed to "offset varnish". (col. 2, line 67; col. 3, line 21; col. 4, line 9)

Neither the Office Action of 01/07/2004, nor the Final Office Action of 06/16/2004 identifies stabilizers for organic polymers, extrusion, or temperature sufficient to melt the lowest-melting point component, all elements of applicants claims 1-6, 8-14 and 18-21.

For the stated reasons, the pending claims are not anticipated by reference 5,173,116. The rejection of claims 1-6, 8-14 and 18-21 over the '116 reference should be withdrawn.

II. WHETHER CLAIMS 1-6, 8-14 AND 18-21 ARE NOVEL OVER REFERENCE (c) 5,888,254.

Claims 1-6, 8-14 and 18-21 stand rejected pursuant to 35 USC §102(b) as anticipated over U.S. Patent 5,888,254. The Office Action of 01/07/2005 comments the rejection is supported "over the examples".

The '254 reference includes 9 examples. Examples 1 and 3-6 prepare leucoindigo granules from a solution by a means of a rotary evaporator. (col. 5, line 22) Example 2 prepares leucoindigo granules from a solution by a fluidized bed. (col. 5, line 40) Examples 7 and 8 prepare leucoindigo granules in a Discotherm reactor. (col. 6, line 29) Example 9 prepared colored yarn. (col. 6, line 64)

Neither the Office Action of 03/07/2004 nor the Final Office Action of 06/16/2004 identifies stabilizer for organic polymers in the '254 reference. Moreover, the claim elements of extrusion, or temperatures sufficient to melt the lowest-melting point component are not present in the '254 reference.

For the stated reasons, the pending claims are not anticipated by reference 5,888,254. the rejection of claims 1-6, 8-14 and 18-21 over the '254 reference should be withdrawn.

II. WHETHER CLAIMS 1-6, 8-14 AND 18-21 ARE NOVEL OVER REFERENCE (d) EP 0 514 784 A1.

Claims 1-6, 8-14 and 18-21 stand rejected pursuant to 35 USC §102(b) as anticipated over European Patent Application 0 514 784 A1. The Office Action of 01/07/2004 comments the rejection is supported by example 6 of the '784 application. The Final Office Action states "applicant's claims are anticipated over example 6 wherein a granule is taught that comprises a zinc oxide (a white pigment) and an anti-oxidant". (Final Office Action 06/16/2004 p. 3)

The pending claims select optional inorganic pigments from the Markush group of: iron oxide, carbon black, talc, China clay, barites, silicates, and sulfosilicates. (claim 1) Zinc oxide is not included in the Markush group of inorganic pigments. The rejection of claims 1-6, 8-14 and 18-21 over the '784 A1 reference does not establish "the presence in a single prior art disclosure of all elements of the claimed invention arranged as in that claim." *Panduit, Supra.*

For the stated reasons, the pending claims are not anticipated by reference 0 514 784 A1. The rejection of claims 1-6, 8-14, and 18-21 over the '784 A1 reference should be withdrawn.

II. WHETHER CLAIMS 1-6, 8-14 AND 18-21 ARE NOVEL OVER REFERENCE (e) 4,604,100.

Claims 1-6, 8-14 and 18-21 stand rejected pursuant to 35 USC §102(b) as anticipated over U.S. Patent 4,604,100. The Office Action of 01/07/2004 states "applicant's claims are anticipated over examples 1-5 which teach granules that comprise polyethene glycol (a known stabilizer) and an azo type dye pigment". (Office Action 01/07/2004, p. 5) The sentence is repeated in the Final Office. Action of 06/16/2004, p. 3

The '100 reference is directed to the preparation of granular dye formulations and the use of such formulations to prepare dye bath, padding liquors or printing pastes for dying or printing textile material. (Col. 1, line 6-10) The instant claims are directed to "a mixture of additives for organic polymers". (claim 1)

A test for whether a reference may be fairly applied against patent claims adopted by the federal circuit is:

> . . . two-fold. First we decide if the reference is within the field of the inventor's endeavor. If it is not we proceed to determine whether the reference is reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the inventor was involved. *In re Deminski 796 Fed 2d 436, 442, 230 USPQ 313, (Fed Cir.,1986).*
> See also, *Heidelberger Druchmaschinen AG. v. Hantscho Commercial Products Co.*, 21 F.3d, 1068, 1071, USPQ 2d 1377, (Fed. Cir., 1994).

Turning to the '100 reference, printing dyes are far afield from polymer additives. The first leg of the *Deminski* test is clearly satisfied.

Turning to the second leg, whether the reference is "reasonably pertinent to the particular problem," we find the '100 reference teaches away from the problem solved. The '100 reference teaches that water remains in the granular form of dye. (col. 1, lines 51-55) The presence of water in the granule is of no concern in the use of a dye granule because the dye of the '100 reference is subsequently dissolved in water. ('100, col. 5, line 61-col. 6, line 9) In contrast, the presence of water would introduce a foreign component to be avoided in the organic polymer. (specification, line 21-23) Moreover, the presence of water is taught by the '100 reference would generate unwanted steam in the extruder where the thermoplastic polymers disclosed are heated above the melting point. Thus, on the second leg of the *Deminski* test the '100 reference is not reasonably pertinent to the problem addressed by the inventor. Accordingly, the '100 reference may not be fairly applied to the claims.

Further the granules according to the '100 reference result from pressing a melt through a rotating cylinder. (col. 3, lines 53-56) Applicant's claims call for "extrusion at temperatures capable of enabling partial or total melting of the lowest melting of said components, the molten part of which, on solidifying, act as gluing agent for the remaining components". (claim 1) Extrusion is not disclosed in the cited references.

For the stated reasons, the pending claims are not anticipated by the reference 4,604,100. The rejection of claims 1-6, 8-14, and 18-21 over the '100 reference should be withdrawn.

II. WHETHER CLAIMS 1-6, 8-14 AND 18-21 ARE NOVEL OVER REFERENCE (f) 5,017,195.

Claims 1-6, 8-14 and 18-21 stand rejected pursuant to 35 USC §102(b) as anticipated over US Patent 5,017,195. The Office Action of 01/07/2004 states:

> Applicant's claims are anticipated over examples 1 and 6 which teach forming granules that comprise an azo type dye and sodium alginate. Applicant's claims are also anticipated over examples 2 and 4 which teach forming granules that comprise an azo type dye and polyvinyl alcohol.
> (Office Action, 01/07/2004, p.5)

The same two sentences are repeated in the Final Office Action. (Final Office Action 06/16/2004, p. 4)

The '195 reference forms granules of reactive dye, sodium algingenate and water. (example 1, col. 3, lines 41-44; col. 6, col. 5, lines 47-62) Similarly,

example 2 formed granules from a water solution. (col. 4, lines 12-20) Example 4 formed granules according to the method of example 1. (a water solution) (col. 5, lines 10-13)

The pending claims form granules by "extrusion at a temperature capable of enabling the partial or total melting of the lowest-melting of said components, the molten part of which, on solidifying, acts as a gluing agent. . . ." (claim 1).

The '195 reference does not teach the melt element of applicant's claims. Consequently, applicant's claims are not anticipated by the '195 reference.

For the reasons stated, the pending claims are not anticipated by reference 5,017,195. The rejection of claims 1-6, 8-14 and 18-21 over the '195 reference should be withdrawn.

II. WHETHER CLAIMS 1-6, 8-14 AND 18-21 ARE NOVEL OVER U.S. PATENT (g) 4,999,138.

Claims 1-6, 8-14 and 18-21 stand rejected pursuant to 35 USC §102(b) as anticipated over U.S. Patent 4, 999,138. The Office Action of 01/07/2004 states: "Applicant's claims are anticipated over the granular compositions as set forth in all of the examples of Table 1". The Final Office Action of 06/16/2004 repeats the same sentence.

Example 1 the '138 reference described the preparation of the examples of Table 1 by spray drying a slurry comprising up to 50% water. (col. 4, lines 55-61) Further granulation occurred in a mixer. (col. 4, line 62-col. 5, line 12)

The pending claims form granules by "extrusion at a temperature capable of enabling the partial or total melting of the lowest-melting of said components, the molten part of which, on solidifying, acts as a gluing agent. . ." (claim 1).

The '138 reference does not teach the melt element or the extrusion element of applicant's claims. Consequently, the applicant's claims are not anticipated by the '138 reference.

For the reasons stated the pending claims are not anticipated by the reference 4,999,138. The rejection of claims 1-6, 8-14, and 18-21 over the '138 reference should be withdrawn.

II. WHETHER CLAIMS 1-6, 8-14 AND 18-21 ARE NOVEL OVER REFERENCE (h) 4,729,796.

Claims 1-6, 8-14 and 18-21 stand rejected pursuant to 35 USC §102(b) as anticipated be US Patent 4,729,796. The Office Action of 01/07/2004 states concerning the '796 patent "applicant's claims are anticipated over all the examples that comprise a pigment and an anti-oxidant, such as Example 1 etc." The same sentence is repeated in the Final Office Action of 06/16/2004.

Example 1 of the '796 reference, and the balance of the examples thereof, describe preparation of pigment granules from aqueous suspension. (see patent title; col. 2, line 30-34)

The pending claims form granules by "extrusion at a temperature capable of enabling the partial or total melting of the lowest-melting of said components, the molten part of which, on solidifying, acts as a gluing agent. . ." (claim 1).

The '796 reference does not teach the melt element or the extrusion element for that applicant's claims. Consequently applicant's claims are not anticipated by the '796 reference. For the reasons stated the pending claims are not anticipated by the reference 4,729,796. The rejection of claims 1-6, 8-14, and 18-21 over the '796 reference should be withdrawn.

II. WHETHER CLAIMS 1-6, 8-14 AND 18-21 ARE NOVEL OVER REFERENCE (i) 5,437,688.

Claims 1-6, 8-14 and 18-21 stand rejected pursuant to 35 USC §102(b) as anticipated over US Patent 5,437,688. The Office Action of 01/07/2004 states concerning the '688 reference: "Yamauchi et al. ['688] teach granular reactive dye compositions and method [sic, a method] of making thereof. Applicant's claims are anticipated over all the examples." The Final Office Action of 06/16/2004 repeats the same sentence.

The '688 reference has 22 examples. Of the 22 examples all but example 20 declare the preparation of particulate or granules by use of a spray dryer. Example 20 declares it follows the method of claims 1-19. For examples 1-4, and 10-13 the materials spray dried to form particulate is an aqueous mixture. For examples 5-7, 14-19, and 21-22 the material spray dried to form particulate is an

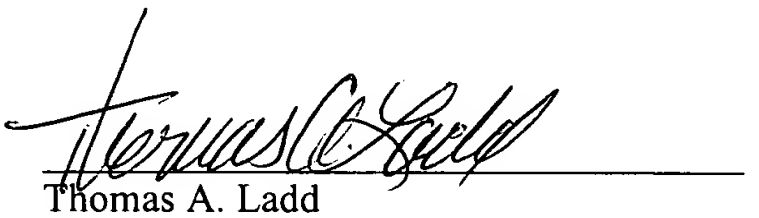
aqueous suspension. Examples 8-9 form granules from powder by spraying an aqueous media into fluidized powder.

The pending claims form granules by "extrusion at a temperature capable of enabling the partial or total melting of the lowest-melting of said components, the molten part of which, on solidifying, act as a gluing agent. . ." (claim 1) The '688 reference does not teach the melt element, or the extrusion element, of applicant's claims. Consequently applicant's claims are not anticipated by the '688 reference.

For the reasons states, the pending claims are not anticipated by the reference 5,437,688. The rejection of claims 1-6, 8-14, and 18-21 over the '688 reference should be withdrawn.

Relief Requested

Applicants seek withdrawal of the "new matter" rejection pursuant to 35 USC § 112, first paragraph and withdrawal of the anticipation rejection pursuant to 35 USC § 102(b) over all references of record.



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CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. (Previously Amended) A mixture of additives for organic polymers in granular form comprising:

- one or more stabilizers for organic polymers; plus
- one or more organic or inorganic pigments; and/or
- one or more dyes or bleaching agents;

obtained by extrusion at a temperature capable of enabling the partial or total melting of the lowest-melting of said components, the molten part of which, on solidifying, act as gluing agent for the remaining components,

said inorganic pigments being selected from the group consisting of iron oxides, carbon black, talc, China clay, barites, silicates, and sulfosilicates;

said mixture being devoid of said organic polymers and carriers for said components.

2. (Previously Amended) The mixture of additives in granular form according to claim 1, wherein the stabilizers for organic polymers are selected from the group consisting of: antioxidants, ultraviolet-ray and light stabilizers, metal-deactivators, phosphates and phosphonites, hydroxylamines, nitrons, thiosynergizing agents, agents capable of destroying peroxides, polyamide stabilizers, basic co-stabilizers, nucleating agents, fillers and reinforcing agents, benzofuranones and indolinones.

3. (Previously Amended) The mixture of additives in granular form according to claim 2, wherein the antioxidants are selected from the group consisting of alkylated monophenols, alkylthiomethylphenols, hydroquinones and alkylated hydroquinones, tocopherols, hydroxylated

thiodiphenyl ethers, alkylidenebisphenols, benzyl compounds containing 0, N or S, hydroxybenzylated malonates, aromatic hydroxbenzyl compounds, triazine compounds, benzylphosphonates, acylaminophenols, esters of,ß(3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid with monohydric or polyhydric alcohols, esters of ß-(5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid with monohydric or polyhydric alcohols, esters of ß-(3,5-dicyclohexyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) propionic acid with monohydric or polyhydric alcohols, esters of 3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl acetic acid with monohydric or polyhydric alcohols, amides of ß-(3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid, ascorbic acid, and aminic antioxidants.

4. (Previously Amended) The mixture of additives in granular form according to claim 2, wherein the ultraviolet ray and light stabilizers are selected form the group consisting of derivatives of 2-(2'-hydroxyphenyl)benzotriazoles, derivatives of 2-hydroxybenzophenones, esters of benzoic acids optionally substituted, acrylates, nickel compounds, sterically hindered amines and their N-alkoxy derivatives, oxamides, and 2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine.

5. (Previously Amended) The mixture of additives in granular form according to claim 2, wherein other additives are present selected from the group consisting, of plasticizers, lubricants, emulsifying agents, rheological additives, catalysts, slip agents, optical brighteners, flame-retardants (bromurates, chlorurates, phosphorates and phosphorous/halogen mixtures), antistatic agents, and blowing agents.

6. (Previously Amended) The mixture of additives in granular form according to claim 1, wherein the organic pigments are selected from the group consisting of organic pigments of the

azo type, azomethines, anthraquinones, perilenes, dioxazines, thioindigo reds, quinacridones, phthalocyanines, blue indanthrones, carbazoles, isoindolinones, isoindolones, benzimilazolinones, and their metal salts.

7. (Cancelled)

8. (Previously Amended) The mixture of additives in granular form according to claim 1, wherein the dyes or bleaching agents, are soluble, insoluable or slightly soluble in water.

9. (Previously Amended) The mixture of additives in granular form according to claim 8, wherein the dyes which are soluble in water are selected from the group consisting of acid dyes, aminoketones, ketone-imines, methines, nitrodiphenylamines, quinolines, aminonaphthoquinones, coumarins, anthroquinones, and azo dyes .

10. (Previously Amended) The mixture of additives in granular form according to claim 9, wherein the dyes which arc soluble in water contain one or more anionic groups soluble in water.

11. (Previously Amended) The mixture of additives in granular form according to claim 8, wherein the dyes are soluble in water are selected from the group consisting of salts, metal halides, anthraquinones, phthalocyanines, diarylmethane and triarylmethane; methane, polymethine and azomethine; thiazoles, ketone-imines, acridines, cyanines, nitro dyes, quinolines, benzimidazoles, xanthenes, azines, oxazines, thiazines and triazines which have at least one quaternary nitrogen in the molecule.

12. (Previously Amended) The mixture of additives in granular form according to claim 1, wherein the dyes which are insoluble or slightly soluble in water are selected from the group consisting of dyes containing sulfur, disperse dyes and vat dyes.

13. (Previously Amended) The mixture of additives in granular form according to claim 12, wherein the disperse dyes are selected from the group consisting of nitro dyes, aminoketones, ketone-imines, methines, polymethines, diphenylamines, quinolines, benzimidazoles, xanthene, oxazines, aminonaphthoquinones, and coumarins which do not contain carboxylic acid or sulfonic acid groups.

14. (Original) The mixtures of additives in granular form according to claim 12, wherein the vat dyes are those applied to fabrics in dispersed solid form and, after development, are still present in a form which is insoluble in water.

15. (Previously Withdrawn) Use of the mixtures of additives according to any of the previous claims in the stabilization and dyeing of organic polymers.

16. (Previously Withdrawn) Polymeric compositions containing an organic polymer and an effective quantity of one of the mixtures of additives according to any of the previous claims.

17. (Previously Withdrawn) End-products obtained from the processing of the polymeric compositions according to claim 16.

18. (Previously Added) The mixture of claim 10, wherein said anionic groups soluble in water are selected from the group consisting of carboxylic acid groups, sulfonic acid groups, and salts of said carboxylic and sulfonic acid groups.

19. (Previously Added) The mixture of claim 18, wherein said salts are selected from the group consisting of lithium, sodium, potassium and ammonium salts.

20. (Previously Added) The mixture of claim 11, wherein said salts which are dyes soluble in water are selected from the group consisting of chlorides, sulfates, metasulfates and -- onium chlorides, and said metal halides which are dyes soluble in water are tetrachlorozincates of azo dyes.

21. (Previously Added) The mixture of claim 13, wherein said disperse dyes are selected from the group consisting of anthraquinones and azo dyes.

Claims 22-24 were submitted with the Response to Final Rejection Filed December 15, 2005. Claims 22-24 have not been examined.

22. (New) A mixture of additives for organic polymers in granular form comprising:

a) one or more stabilizers for organic polymers: plus

b) one or more organic pigments or inorganic pigments where the inorganic pigment is selected from the group consisting of iron oxides, carbon black, talc, China clay, barites, silicates, and sulfosilicates; and/or

c) one or more dyes or bleaching agents;

obtained by extrusion at a temperature capable of enabling the partial or total melting of the lowest-melting of said components, the molten part of which, on solidifying, act as gluing agent for the remaining components.

23. (New) The mixture of additives in granular form according to claim 22, wherein the stabilizers for organic polymers are selected from the group consisting of: antioxidants, ultraviolet-ray and light stabilizers, metal-deactivators, phosphates, and phosphonites, hydroxylamines, nitrons, thiosynergizing agents, agents capable of destroying peroxides, polyamide stabilizers, basic co-stabilizers, nucleating agents, fillers and reinforcing agents, benzofuranones and indolinones.

24. (New) The mixture of additives in granular form according to claim 22, wherein the organic pigments are selected from the group consisting of organic pigments of the azo type, azomethines, anthraquinones, perilenes, dioxazines, thioindigo reds, quinacridones, phthalocyanines, blue indathrones, carbazoles, isoindolinones, isoindolones, benzimilazolinones, and their metal salts.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

None

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

None

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